Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX] THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1809. [No. 2442.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation ane prices.

P. C. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
50 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.
THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.
Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.
N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.
Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

JUST RECEIVED
By the Subscriber,
A good assortment of mens' fine and coarse Shoes.
Boys' do. do.
Womens' and girls' do. do.
Excellent Potatoes for seed or family use.
Sweet Oil in boxes or retail.
Cranberries.
Pickled Lobsters in kegs.
Limes, and Lime-Juice in bottles.
Tamarinds.
New-England Cider in barrels.

Thomas Patten.
March 1.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.
October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.
"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 27.

WANTED TO HIRE,
An active, well disposed BOY, of color about 15 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
March 20. d

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads and 30 barrels first quality New-Orleans Sugar.
Madeira Wine in pipes.
West-India Rum in hogsheads.
Turks-Island, Ground Allum and Limington Salt—and
20 crates well assorted Queens Ware.

Newton Keene.
Msy 16. tf

SALT.
3000 bushels coarse and fine SALT, suitable for the fishery, and laying convenient for river craft, for sale, on reasonable terms, by

John G. Ladd,
March 17. d

Public Sale.
IN pursuance of a deed of trust from Alexander Henderson, jun executed to Henderson, Fergusson and Gibson, will be sold, on the first Monday in April next, before the Court House door in the town of Dumfries, the property therein specified. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Daniel Carmichael, *Agent*,
For Henderson, Fergusson and Gibson.
March 17. dts.

Carpenters, Laborers and Timber
WANTED at the Washikgton bridge. Enquire of Mr. Mills or Mr. Nottage at the bridge.
March 13. 10t

☞ The Public are hereby informed that the subscriber and his son *Doctor Archibald B. Dick*, are henceforward conducted in the exercise of their profession.—Applications intended for either, to be made at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Elisha C. Dick.
February 27.

TO LET,
THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.
Jan 2.

☞ TUITION.
THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has opened SCHOOL in that commodious room on King street, opposite the Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as a school room by Mr. *Wilbar*) where he will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration and Navigation on moderate terms flattering himself, that by assiduous attention to the improvement of his Pupils, he may merit a share of public patronage.

Abraham Walker.
March 10. d1m

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Twenty second days drawing the wheel gained	$ 1,086
Former gain,	21,144
Total	$ 22,230

A few Tickets for sale at 12 dollars.
Tickets in the Black River Lottery which begins drawing in April next given in exchange for prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery.
Present price of Black River Tickets 9 dollars.

Robert Gray.
Feb. 27.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens,
Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

For New York & Rhode Island,
(To sail on Friday next,)
The elegant PACKET SLOOP,
TRYPHENIA;
For passage only (having the best accommodations) apply to Capt. Simmons on board, or to

John G. Ladd.
March 22. 3t

For Freight or Charter,
THE SHIP
DIANA,
300 tons burthen, or 470 hogsheads tobacco.——For particulars apply to

John and Thomas Vowell,
OR
Joseph Dean.
March 4. Staw2w

FOR SALE,
The Schooner Craft
NELLY,
Burthen about 26 tons, now in complete order, and will be sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to

John G. Ladd.
March 20. d

For Freight or Charter,
The well known Ship
HERO,
Thomas Cole, Master;
Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels burthen, in complete order and ready to receive a cargo. Apply to

Thomas Cole.
March 15. d

For Freight or Charter,
THE SHIP
WILLIAM AND JOHN,
THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Master;
Burthen, 247 Tons.
AND
SHIP
GEORGE;
PETER WALKER; master.
Burthen 220 Tons.
Both ships sail well, and are in order to receive a cargo, for terms apply on board, or to

James Patton.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
100 barrels N. York Prime Beef & Pork.
Earthen Ware in crates.
Madeira Wine in quarter casks.
Whiting in hogsheads.
March 7. d

FOR FREIGHT,
The substantial and fast sailing
SHIP
AURORA,
ISAAC RAND, Master:
Burthen 330 hogsheads of tobacco or 2500 barrels of flour—is in complete order, ready to receive a cargo and proceed to sea as soon as permission can be obtained, having her crew on board. Apply to

Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have for sale, afloat,
2000 bushels coarse Salt, suitable for the fisheries. *Also, just landed,*
75 tierces fresh Rice,
200 boxes Mould Candles,
50 do. Spermaceti do.
30 do. fresh Muscatel Raisins,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do Writing do.
100 boxes No. 1 and 3 Chocolate,
10 do. Windsor Soap,
6 casks Sperm Oil,
30 casks Malaga Wine,
100 bolts Ravens Duck,
1 bale Hops,
Holland Gin, Coffee, Beef, Boston Bay Mackarel, Shad, Table Fish, 4000 sides Sole Leather, 10 packages men & womens' coarse and fine shoes, 50 casks Coffee and Sugar, Hogshead Nails, 50 Gin Cases, 200 casks Lime.
March 2. d

NOTICE.
THE Directors of the *Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company*, have appointed Mr. PATRICK BYRNES, receiver of tolls at the bridge at Four Mile Creek, and he will commence his duty to-morrow morning
March 3 d

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

MEMORIAL.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.
THE MEMORIAL AND REMONSTRANCE
OF THE
Legislature of Massachusetts.

WHEN the Government of a free People is felt to be oppressive to the Community; when its measures appear to originate in imperfect conceptions of the interests of the whole, or inattention to the important concerns of any considerable portion; a decent respect for the opinions of their fellow-citizens, and a just sense of their own rights, require of that part of the Society which feels oppressed or alarmed, a prompt and explicit declaration of their opinions. Such a course of proceeding, by producing early and frequent public discussions, is calculated to support all such measures as are wise and expedient; and, on the other hand it furnishes a seasonable opportunity to the Government to abandon all such as are found to be impracticable or injurious; it is calculated at once to silence the murmurs of the People if they are unfounded, and to remove all their just causes of complaint.

The Citizens of Massachusetts are firm and zealous in the vindication of all their rights; but their habit and their principles equally forbid a resort to violent, disorderly, or unconstitutional means for that purpose. They indulge a pride in the belief that the Constitutions of Government under which they live are so framed, as to afford a peaceable remedy, for every grievance to which they may be subjected. They have accordingly by Petitions from various parts of the State, expressed to the President of the United States, their sentiments on the oppressive operation, and destructive tendency, of the Embargo laid on their ships and vessels in December, 1807.—— This Legislature also in the same spirit, have heretofore endeavored through their Senators and Representatives, to communicate to the Government of the U. States, their opinions and views of the system of policy lately adopted and pursued by the Administration. They have seen with regret that these peaceable efforts have not produced any relaxation of the rigorous measure complained of; but that on the contrary, it has been thought proper to enforce the Embargo by a late act, exceeding in severity all that preceded it; an act, which if continued in operation will, as we apprehend, not only complete the destruction of the Commercial prosperity, but prove highly dangerous to the public liberty and domestic peace of this people. This Legislature have also felt the most serious alarm from perceiving the other measures lately proposed and contemplated in the Congress of the United States. At this awful and momentous crisis, we ought not to affect ignorance of those events, which on ordinary occasions a sense of decorum might forbid our noticing. It would be a base dereliction of duty, if at such a moment as the present, we should permit a too scrupulous regard for mere forms, to prevent our attempting every thing possible for the security of our constituents, and for the peace and happiness of our common country. This Legislature therefore with the plainness and sincerity which becomes the Representatives of a free People, and with all the respect which is due to the honorable body which they address, do present this, their solemn remonstrance, against the course of measures which is now oppressing this part of the U. States.

Commerce has been one of the chief employments of the people of New-England from the first settlement of the country; and their success has promoted and abundantly rewarded the labors of agriculture.— The latter in its turn has extended and encouraged commerce; and from the joint operation of these causes, New-England, without any great staple, and without any peculiar local advantages, has constantly and rapidly encreased in wealth, prosperity and power. If however, the advantages of commerce were less obvious and less important, yet the habits of the country, so long and firmly established, could not be suddenly changed, without producing consequences the most destructive and distressing. Our husbandmen and mariners cannot by an act of government be converted into merchants; nor will our merchants and mechanics ever consent to abandon their cities, and retire from the sea shore, to clear up and cultivate the wilderness. The history of the world has demonstrated, that even the most depotic governments have hardly ever succeeded in changing the habits of a great people, and most certainly in a free country it cannot be attempted with any prospect of success. The measures adopted by the British government to interdict or control our commerce, were among the most powerful causes of the revolution. The power of establishing commerce, is enumerated in the declaration of our independence, among the essential rights of sovereignty; and in the articles of confederation, trade, religion, and the sovereignty of the states, are mentioned as the three principal objects which that compact was intended to protect. In the present constitution of the U. States, while the government are entrusted with a greater and more adequate power, for the protection and extension of commerce, the caution and jealousy of the people have imposed various restrictions on that power. The government are prohibited from imposing any tax or duty whatsoever on exports, lest in virtue of that authority, they might in any degree embarrass the exportation of our produce. The people have manifested a similar disposition in other articles of the constitution, & if at the time of framing and adopting that instrument any question had arisen as to the extent of the power or the duty of the government in this particular, there can be no doubt that a clause would have been inserted, most explicitly declaring the interests of commerce to be one of the principal inducements for forming the union, and its encouragement and defence to be among the first duties of the government: while the right to annihilate or obstruct it, would have been explicitly denied. For a long time after the establishment of this government, the fisheries, navigation, and trade of the country were protected and widely extended. They furnished almost the whole revenue of the U. S. and encouraged universal industry. When in the year 1794 the commercial rights of the nation were assailed by Britain the immortal WASHINGTON, by dignified, fair and impartial negotiation, procured for his country ample compensation for past injuries, and security against future aggressions. In the year 1798, our government under similar circumstances attempted in the same manner to obtain from France, indemnity for outrages, and a recognition of our rights; and when fair negotiation was found to be fruitless, they did not hesitate immediately to adopt measures of defence, becoming an independent and powerful people. The success of these wise and patriotic measures, and the universal satisfaction manifested by the people in their effects, seemed to have decided forever the true policy of the U. S. But in the year 1806, when our commercial rights were again attacked by the same nation, which had but imperfectly atoned for her injuries in 1798, and in a manner more unwarrantable, insolent and outrageous than before, the people expected that the government would have recourse to the same policy which had formerly been crowned with such signal success. Instead of prompt and vigorous measures of defence, they have seen the government retire from the conflict; and by annihilating their whole foreign commerce, tacitly confess, that they are unwilling or unable to protect it. This apparent inability or indisposition to resist aggression, has furnished a pretence to another prince, to retaliate on his enemy through our unprotected rights. Thus the United States are placed in a situation, unprecedented it is believed in the history of the world, being involved at the same moment in serious controversies with two most powerful nations, who are themselves at war with each other.

The interdiction of foreign commerce for an indefinite period, by perpetual laws, is justly considered as a total annihilation of it. The people of this country are not accustomed to class among their rights, such enjoyments and privileges as depend on the will of any set of men whatever; under such circumstances they would cease to be the *rights* of a free people. Yet it is obvious that the acts laying an embargo have suspended their commercial rights; and if those acts are constitutional, these rights can never be restored without a concurrent act of all the branches of the federal government. The events now passing at the seat of government strongly exemplify the force of this remark. If one branch of the legislature, should be unanimously inclined to remove the embargo, and even if the other branch should concur, yet the president of the United States may prevent the passing of an act for such a purpose; and if afterwards only twelve members of the Senate should adopt his policy and unite in supporting his measures, the embargo must remain in force. Most certainly the people of this country never intended to subject to the discretionary power of thirteen, one of their most essential and invaluable rights. If the existence, or the apprehension, of war would justify a temporary embargo, the spirit of the constitution would demand that it should be imposed for a short and definite period: so as to require from time to time the same concurrence of opinion to continue it, which now is required for its removal.

In the act of congress passed on the ninth day of January last for enforcing the preceding embargo act, this legislature see with extreme pain a perseverance in the system, which has proved so injurious to the country. But they are still more alarmed from examining some of the provisions of this act, which appeared to them hostile to the dignity and independence of this commonwealth, and subversive of the civil liberty and constitutional rights of its citizens. They see there, the rights of individuals subjected to the arbitrary will of an executive officer, instead of being defined and secured by standing laws; secret and variable instructions and orders of the president, entitled to equal respect with the laws of the land: an indefinite and almost unlimited authority given to the officers of the customs, without any warrant from a civil magistrate, to search for and seize the property of the citizens; excessive sureties required of men who are not even charged with any offence; and excessive fines and penalties imposed; individuals exposed to losses and penalties for actions which were lawful at the time of committing them; and the benefits of a trial by jury in many cases virtually denied. If any citizen who is aggrieved should apply for redress to the laws and judicial courts of the commonwealth, their process may be impeded, their officers resisted and their authority put at defiance by the standing army of the U. S. under the command of any inferior officer empowered by the president. Thus whenever a petty officer shall be found hardy and adventurous enough to exercise the authority conferred by this act, the sovereignty and independence of the state will be humbled in the dust; or its government must vindicate by force its dignity and its honor, and may be consequently involved in a civil war.

This legislature cannot review without the most painful emotions the measures of the general government, which they have here been considering. They cannot without the most gloomy apprehensions, contemplate the probable consequences of a perseverance in those measures. They are constrained respectfully but most unequivocally, to declare their conviction that the several laws before referred to, which interdict the foreign commerce of the U. States, and which have imposed numerous embarrassments on the coasting trade must have originated in a misconstruction of the federal constitution; that they are contrary to the spirit and intention of that instrument; and are not warranted by any of the powers therein given by the people to the congress of the U. S. In the hope of preventing any further evil consequences from these measures, and with the most ardent desire to preserve inviolate the constitution of these states, and to remove every source of discontent and jealousy among the different members of the union, this legislature do solemnly remonstrate against the several acts of congress for imposing and enforcing the embargo; and do earnestly request your honorable body to take the same into your most serious consideration, and by repealing them to restore this people to their former enviable state of freedom, prosperity and happiness.

It is impossible to contemplate the repeal of the several acts relative to the embargo, without considering the several substitutes for this measure, which have been proposed, and which are now before the public.— The legislature feel bound to express the strong and decided opinion they entertain on this subject before any of these proposed measures shall be adopted. The expression of this opinion is required by a just sense of their own rights, and those of the state which they represent; and also by a due regard to the sentiments and feelings of their constituents, which are well known to the individuals of this legislature, and which are so strongly displayed in the numerous petitions and memorials daily arriving from all parts of the commonwealth.

The prohibition of all intercourse with France and Great Britain and their respective dependencies would probably prove fruitless and inefficient, from the extreme difficulty of enforcing its observance; and would thus serve to bring into contempt the laws and government of the country; or if enforced, it would impose embarrassments on commerce nearly as fatal as the obstructions created by the present embargo. It would soon become a restriction only of the orderly and well disposed part of the community; and would furnish opportunities and inducements to the officers of government, by occasional indulgence and connivance, to promote the interests of their personal or political friends. But in another view of the measure, it appears still more serious and alarming. It is obvious that if the embargo was removed, our citizens would have but little intercourse with France or her dependencies. The total disregard of treaties manifested by that government---the seizure and detention of neutral property in all parts of her dominions; the unprecedented decrees against neutral commerce promulgated at Berlin, Milan, and Bayonne; would deter our citizens from adventuring in commerce with her subjects. The proposed non-intercourse, therefore would apply solely to Great Britain. The natural tendency of this measure which is undoubtedly foreseen if not intended by some of its advocates, would be to involve the nation in war with G. Britain, a measure which would necessarily produce a fatal alliance with France.

The project of arming our merchantmen to resist seizures by either of the belligerents appear to manifest a spirit, which when excited in a just cause will always be warmly approved and vigorously supported by the people of Massachusetts. They cannot cease to lament, that some portion of this spirit had not been exhibited in resisting the first outrage on our rights, by the Berlin decree of November, 1806. If our government had at that time expressed a strong sense of this outrage on the nation; and a firm resolution to vindicate and maintain its rights, they would have been most cordially and zealously supported by men of all political parties. This project if adopted now without limitation, however it may be intended by those who propose it, would inevitably lead to a war with Great Britain. France has comparatively few cruizers on the ocean, which is covered by the ships of her enemy. Our vessels would be seldom encountered by those of the former power, while hardly one would escape those of the latter. All our actual collisions would necessarily be with Great Britain, who would thus be made to appear to be the only aggressor; and when the public sensibility was excited by these causes, the dictates of reason, justice and sound policy, would cease to be regarded—It cannot be too often repeated that such a war would necessarily involve a destructive alliance with France, which experience has shown to be more fatal than any war; and which is universally dreaded throughout this part of the United States, as highly dangerous to the independence of the nation, and hostile to the liberties of the world.

The legislature of Massachusetts express without reserve, their sentiments on the conduct of the two belligerent powers of Europe. They cannot be restrained by the audacious and unfounded insinuation, that the people of New England are influenced by undue partiality to either of those powers. They repel with indignation this slanderous aspersion, which cannot be believed even by those who propogate it. It is refuted by the well known spirit and patriotism of the people; it is disproved by the annals of our revolutionary war, and by our whole history, to the present day. This state was among the first to resist the encroachments of the British government at that time; her citizens still retain the same spirit to oppose unjust aggressions, from whatever quarter they may be attempted. While they cultivate this spirit, the pledge of their liberties and their independence, they cherish also those moral habits and religious principles which distinguished their ancestors, the first settlers of this country. While vindicating their own rights, they are admonished candidly to examine, and religiously to respect, the rights of others. They can never cordially engage in any contest which do not appear to them *necessary* to the the honor and essential interests of their country; nor can they appeal with confidence to the God of Armies, in a war which does not appear to be *just*.

With these impressions the legislature of Massachusetts have deliberately examined the several documents respecting the foreign relations of the U. S. which were published by congress for the information of the people. They have impartially weighed and considered the dates, and the contents of the decrees and orders of France, and G. Britain affecting the commerce of the U. S. and the dispositions of those two governments as manifested in their correspondence with our public ministers. The numerous and repeated aggressions on the part of France displayed in these documents are as injurious to the honor of the nation as to the interests of the citizens; violating at once the sacred obligations of our treaty with that government and the established principles

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BY THE LAST

BALTIMORE, A
Arrived, Spanish schoone
Andez, 10 days from Hava
Patterson and Sons. A pac
arrived there 7th March fr
she left first February, no
arrived from her; the accoun
unfavorable to the Spanish

From our Corresp
New Yo
Arrived, Ship Yorick, H
from Charleston—rice and
Brig Ann Maria, Speck,
Spain—molasses and sugar.
Ship John, Howard, of New
sailed, but the cargo cleared—
Island; the schooner Tight
St. John, N. B. Captain
fitted to sail about the first
Schooner Linnet, Perkins,
sail in about 20 days. Abo
Captain Speck sailed, he s
he was boarded by a boat
Brig Solon, at 12 at night,
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they had possession of the
Bourbon, which place, it
Captain Speck's statemen
the 20th of last month
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the strong fort.

of the laws of nations. The remonstrances and complaints of our minister appear to have been treated with contemptuous silence, or answered only with new outrages; and he seems at last to have abandoned all hope and expectation of influencing that government by diplomatic representations; & to have left it to the wisdom and the spirit of the U. S. to adopt such other measures as may be necessary to cause their rights to be respected. While France shall maintain this contemptuous indifference, and these hostile dispositions, it appears hardly possible to attempt any accommodation with her, which shall not tarnish the honour, and endanger the independence of our country.

On the part of G. Britain, there appears from these documents to be a disposition to cultivate a good understanding with this country. They have manifested a strong desire to make atonement for injuries that were even unauthorised and unintentional; and to adjust the respective rights & claims of the two nations on such a basis as to prevent future collisions. If these dispositions on their part are sincere, and we do not see in these documents any reason to doubt their sincerity, they should undoubtedly be met by a correspondent disposition on our part. They certainly furnish an opportunity to attempt a negotiation, without any sacrifice of honorable sentiment or independent feelings, & this legislature have great confidence that such a negotiation conducted in a fair, impartial and candid manner, would speedily restore harmony between the two countries. In considering the different decrees and orders of France and Great Britain, it is obvious that those of the former have been uniformly first in order of time and most injurious in their nature.——— But even if those nations were, as has been sometimes asserted, on the most perfect equality in this respect, and if the conduct of each furnished such a cause of war as would leave only the choice of our adversary, every motive of policy would induce the United States to select France for her enemy. Without condescending to calculate with precision the comparative ability of those two nations to injure and annoy this country, the present state of the world should decide our choice. In one event we should have the satisfaction of aiding in that glorious struggle now carried on in Europe against the tyranny of France; and of assisting to maintain the cause of that brave and gallant nation which has lately thrown off the yoke of her oppressor; and which was among the first to promote our exertions in a like cause. In the other case we should immediately be arrayed on the side of France; we should necessarily aid the gigantic strides of her emperor towards universal domination, and assist in annihilating the independence of nations, and the freedom of the world.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

BALTIMORE, *March* 22.

Arrived, Spanish schooner Fortune, Fernandez, 10 days from Havana—sugars—W. Patterson and Sons. A packet schooner had arrived there 7th March from Cadiz, which she left first February, no news had transpired from her; the accounts were supposed unfavorable to the Spanish cause.

From our Correspondent.

New York, March 18.

Arrived, Ship Yorick, Harmon, nine days from Charleston—rice and crates.

Brig Ann Maria, Speck, 25 days from St. Lucia—molasses and sugar. Left, Feb. 19, ship John, Howard, of New York, condemned, but the cargo cleared—Captain H. since dead; the schooner Tight Match, Hicks, of St. John. N. B. Captain also dead, the vessel to sail about the first of April; and the schooner Linnet, Perkins, of Nova Scotia, to sail in about 20 days. About a week before Captain Speck sailed, he says the Ann Maria was boarded by a boat from the British brig Solon, at 12 at night, having on board a drunken lieutenant and two midshipmen, who commanded the people, they all being on shore, except the captain, mate, cook & boy. He then demanded the mate, but Captain Speck objected—they presented their dirks, and forced him into the boat. Captain Speck wrote to the governor on the subject, but sailed too soon for any thing to be done.

Captain Speck, who arrived here yesterday, informs, that he passed Fort Bourbon, Martinique, on the 20th ult. in the night—and that during the whole of that night, and the next day, he heard a very heavy cannonading. It is already known that the British troops landed at Martinique on the 29th of January; and that before the 6th of February they had possession of the island, except Fort Bourbon, which place, it would appear, from Captain Speck's statement, held out so late as the 20th of last month. The calculation of the British commander was, that it would take about four weeks to get possession of this strong fort.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

A letter from St. Lucie, dated Feb. 17, states that 8 American vessels were in that port—the island was very sickly.

The following American vessels were left at Rochefort, and Charante, under seizure, when the brig Batavian sailed; viz:

Barque Two Brothers, Gardner, information lodged by two of her sailors; ship Neptune, Osgood, information by the carpenter; ship Holland Trader, Sinclair, information lodged by two of her sailors; captains Osgood and Gardner, are in the hospital at Rochefort, but orders were issued to remove them to Arrasse. The ship Wareham, Chadwick, information lodged by two of capt. Wilson's men; captain Chadwick is in prison at Rochfort, and all his men. The men belonging to the ships Neptune, Holland Trader, and Two Brothers, have been sent to Arrasse as prisoners of war; ships Amsterdam Packet, Sisson, William, Tucker; Hero, Melican; Lexington, Gardner; Eleanor, Cutting; Minerva, Jenkins; brigs Plymouth, Folger; Kitty, Mathews; and Canton, Lathom, all having had their papers taken from them, and sent to Paris. The most of the above vessels had cargoes in and were seized after having dropt down the river.

From the Federal Republican.

TRADE TO HAYTI.

The detestable subserviency of Mr. Jefferson and his party to the views of France, is strikingly marked by the construction given to the Non-Intercourse, in designating the dependencies of the belligerents. The Haytian nation is as independent a people as any on the globe, and deserve well to be esteemed so, as they are the only people who have effectually resisted the arms of the European scourge. The French government itself by a formal proclamation, which is entitled to as much respect as the treaty of peace wherein the king of England acknowledged the American colonies to be independent, recognised the people of Hayti to be free and independent. They have bravely fought and defended their freedom, until they have driven from their island every myrmidon of France. Why are we not permitted to trade with them? At present the king of the customs declines an opinion as to their independence, but reserves to himself the right to decide hereafter. He awaits the pleasure of his Imperial highness of France. Gen. Whiskers, has no doubt given Mr. Gallatin to understand, as he did upon a former occasion, that the emperor his master would not consent that the United States should trade with the blacks. Is it forgotten that some few years back, Mr. Jefferson made his congress pass a law to prevent a trade with St. Domingo, because gen. Turreau said Bonaparte did not wish the United States to have intercourse with the blacks. His majesty has been so much taken up with the continental wars of late years, that he has had no time to bestow his thoughts upon St. Domingo. He is now to be asked if he considers the Haytians as his subjects. Be his decision as it may, it will be acquiesced in. He declared all England blockaded, and the congress of the U. S. immediately passed a law to legalize the act, and carry its provisions into complete execution. If we may judge from passed events, were the United States declared to be colonies of France, it would be politely assented to.—Extreme cowardice betrayed by a false construction of a law will deprive our merchants of the most profitable trade which they can carry on with any of the West-India islands.

Free Trade with Hayti.—Mr. Fawkener presents his compliments to Mr. Peltier, and acquaints him that an order in council has this day been issued by his majesty, declaring that those ports and places of the island of St. Domingo, which are not in the actual possession of France, and from which the British flag is not excluded, shall be considered as not being in a state of hostility with his majesty, and that his majesty's subjects and others are at liberty freely to trade thereat, in the same manner as they may trade at neutral ports and places.

Council Chamber, Whitehall, December 4, 1803.

(A true copy)

J. PELTIER, Agent of Hayti.

The Albany Balance has given the following instructions for a [democratic] majority in any legislative body.

[FROM A VERY OLD BOOK.]

First—Never scatter your votes—for if you do you lose all the advantages of a majority, and frequently dwindle into a minority.

Second.—Pay no attention to the arguments, any further than to observe which party advocate and which oppose the motion.

Third.—When a question is taken *viva voce*, be silent—because if it be a matter of any consequence to your party, you will soon find it out by one of the majority calling for a division.

Fourth.—When the *ayes* are called upon to rise on any question—wait the motion of your leaders; or if you happen to rise on the wrong side, sit immediately down again, looking round with a vacant stare, as if you rose for some other object.

Fifth.—When any of the minority are speaking, retire to the lobby or elsewhere, taking care to return when the question is taken.

Sixth.—When the arguments of the minority are so forcible, that it seems difficult to carry a vote against them—move to adjourn, or for the committee to rise; or for a postponement of the question——and if either of these motions are opposed, enforce them by declaring you want information.

Seventh.—Never deviate from engagements made in caucus.

Eighth.—Never commit yourself to vote with the minority in any question, on condition that they will clear up any given point—because they may do this, and compel you to flee from the floor, at the moment of taking the question.

Ninth.—If you cannot answer the arguments of the minority, treat them with personal abuse.

Tenth.—When you can carry a point in no other way, provoke the minority to oppose you, and then make it a party question.

From the Freeman's Journal.

THE SPANIARDS.

A number of our democratic editors supported with no little zeal, the cause of the *Spanish Patriots*, while their prospects were brilliant. Dazzled by what they deem the rising Sun, which darts its morning beam upon Madrid's loftiest towers, these gentry are now lukewarm in the interests of Truth and Freedom.

Ah! what is Friendship but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep?
A shade that follows Wealth and Fame,
And leaves the wretch to weep!

There is one exception—

Among the faithless faithful only he.

Mr. Eaton (brother of the celebrated General Eaton) editor of the *North Star*, a violent Vermont paper, closes a summary of Spanish news with the following paragraph, which contains much of the true *fire of the flint*.

Although the Patriots may have no efficient aid from the English, we yet anticipate, from the prowess of the Spaniards in the South, from their courage in the rencounters at Saragossa, Catalonia, Arragon, &c. that Bonaparte will find in his fancied *sheep* many obstinate *goats* with which to contend Madrid, and all the *cities of the plain* may fall an easy prey to his rapacity; but those who *flee to the mountains* will be an incessant thorn rankling in his side, and we are not yet without our hopes that it may touch his heart.

Experimental Philosophy.—In this department the French have lately displayed great humanity as well as ingenuity, as appears by the following extract from a paper presented to their philosophical society:

"Gentlemen—On the 27th May, 1808, at nine in the morning, the weather being very serene, I cut off the entire heads and horns of 20 snails, and of 12 of the naked kind, without shells, of a dark brown color; at the expiration of 15 days two of my snails shewed the rudiments of a new head, and began to feel; their antenea, or horns, began to bud; they were in good health, but did not lengthen their necks when they eat; half my naked or unshelled snails died; the remainder of the unshelled ones crawl about, and climb up a wall; they also lengthen their necks, but the head has appeared on one only. I have great hopes of applying the experiment to some other animals with the same success. I shall send you an account of any further success I may meet with.

"*Note.*—I believe the vital principle to be in a certain joint in the neck, and that I had not severed the heads in that particular spot in those which died, but shall try to ascertain it."

Since the above has been made public in Paris, thousands of young anatomists are searching for the joint which contains the principle of life, and millions of unfortunate snails have been decapitated. Another naturalist and anatomist has begun to behead frogs, but the success of his experiment is not known.

Wanted to Hire,
A few Laborers and Carts,
To work on the Washington Turnpike Road.
APPLY TO
Joshua Doing.
March 23. 3t.

TO RENT,
A convenient two story FRAME HOUSE on Patrick street, nearly opposite Isaac Gibsons, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Moore. Possession may be had immediately.—Apply to
James Anderson.
March 23. eo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscriber has lost or mislaid, two Certificates of Stock in the Bank of Potomac, Nos. 3142, and 3144, issued to *John G. Proud*, on the 10th day of Dec. 1804 and application will be made to the President and Directors for a renewal of the said Certificates.
James Anderson.
March 23. law3t

Mr. *Generes* has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that his LAST BALL will be on Thursday Evenin next, 23d instant.
March 21. 3t

Cleaning Streets.
NOTICE *is hereby given*, That the subscriber is authorised to receive proposals for cleaning the streets for one year. The proposals to be in writing, and sealed, and handed in on or before the 28th instant.
JAMES M. McREA.
March 21.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]
THE HONEST POLITICIAN.
In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of
WINDEX.
January 19.

Extract of an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of Fire.

Section 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars: Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers.

At a stated meeting of the Relief Fire Company, held at Mr. A. Gordon's tavern, on Thursday evening, March 2, 1809, the following members were duly elected officers for the ensuing year, viz.

William Harper, 1st,
Thomas Preston, 2d,
Gurden Chapin, 3d } Commander.
Thomas Vowell,
John Young,
F. Marstellier, } Sub Directors.
Mark Butts,
Wm. Paton, jun.
James Anderson,
Charles Slade, } Regulators.
William Newton,
Robert Anderson,
John Johnson, } Trustees.

THOMAS VOWELL, *Treasurer.*
JOSHUA RIDDLE, *Clerk.*
March 18. 3t

John Gardner Ladd,
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
11 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.
January 1. d.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just Received and for Sale

BY JAMES KENNEDY, SEN. King-street,

Lewis's Romantic Tales, 2 vols.

Lovers of La Vendee, or Revolutionary Tyranny, 2 vols.

The Medical and Philosophical Journal and Review, an entirely new periodical work.

Weems's Life of Washington.

The Sonnets and Odes of Petrarch, translated miniature edition, with a most beautiful Type and Vignette.

Mattheus on Population, 2 vols.

Fox's History of the Reign of James 2d.

Rules and Regulations for the Sword Exercise of the Cavalry.

ALSO,

Wise and Williamson's Steel Pens, and a general assortment of the best Stationary.

March 21. co3t

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.

February 17. d3m

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

Februar 2. eo

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit: *November Term*, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants*, AGAINST William Lees and Oliver P. Finlay, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees, is not an inhabitant of this district: on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Oliver P. Finlay, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant William Lees, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit. *November Term*, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, *complainant*, *vs.* Tristram Butler & Job Palmer, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Tristram Butler not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25, law2m

FISH.

I WILL contract for the delivery of any quantity of HERRINGS during the ensuing season, not exceeding 2,000,000; at my fishery six miles below Alexandria, for six shillings per thousand.—Bacon and all kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the Alexandria prices.—In large purshases a credit will be given to suit the times.

William H. Foote.

February 28. 3taw4w

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit. *November Term*, 1808.

Dennis M. Johnson, *complainant*, AGAINST Theophilus Harris & Joseph Marle, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Theophilus Harris, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly & the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris do appear here on the first day of July term next & enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court and that the other defendant, Joseph Marle, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Theophilus Harris, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit. *November Term*, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants*, *vs* William Lees and Robert T. Hooe and Company, *defendants*, } *In Chancery*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants Robt. T. Hooe & Co. do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Wm. Lees, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit. *November Term*, 1808.

Leslie Stewart, Thos. Montgomery & John Somerville, trading under the firm of Stewart, Montgomery and Company, *complainants*, *vs.* William S. Gant and Philip G. Marsteller, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Wm. S. Gant, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William S. Grant is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant William S. Grant do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, William S. Gant, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur.

John G. Ladd.

March 1.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit: *November Term*, 1808.

John Hartney, *complainant*, AGAINST William Hambly, John Mawson, George Robinson, John Paton and Richard Veitch, *defendants* } *In Chancery.*

The defendants John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, William Hambly and Richard Veitch, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published, for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. 12wam.

District of Columbia, to wit.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, *November Term*, 1808.

John and Philip Hough, *complainants*, AGAINST Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators &c. of Timothy Cox deceased, and Brown and Joliff, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators, &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit & give security for performing the decree of the court, & that the other defendants, Brown and Joliffe, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, as administrators of Timothy Cox, deceased, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public new papers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

District of Columbia, to wit:

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, *November Term*, 1808.

James Patton, *Complainant*; *vs.* Murdock, Youille, Wardrop, & Company and John Hopkins, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant John Hopkins, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Murdock, Youille, Wardrop & Co. until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.

Test.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

January 25. law2m.

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms and sides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 15. eo

FAXON, METCALF & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
200 boxes Mould Candles,
50 ditto Dipt ditto,
50 ditto Brown Soap,
100 half boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes No. 3 Chocolate,
20 barrels Boston Beef,
5 half barrels Boston Bay Mackarel,
10 pipes Hollands' Gin,
4 pipes 4th proof French Brandy,
2 ditto 1st ditto ditto,
1000 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper,
4000 weight Sheathing ditto,
200 nests Hingham Boxes,

And a general assortment SHOES as usual.

March 9. eotw

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th day of April, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the Coffee house, in Alexandria—

LOTS No. 2 and 4, of that part of the Abingdon estate lately the property of *Robert Alexander*.—These Lots are advantageously situated on the new turnpike road and the Potomac, about four miles from Alexandria, and nearly opposite to the city of Washington. They contain rather more than 145 acres. A credit of 90 and 120 days will be allowed on the purchaser's giving good endorsed negotiable notes.

R. I. Taylor, Ext.

Of JOHN WATTS.

March 13. eots

Twenty-five Dollars *Reward*.

ABSENTED himself from the service of the subscriber, on Sunday evening the 14th of this present month, an apprentice boy, named LEVEN JONES, who had about five months to serve with me as a house-carpenter and joiner—his complection and his hair are light—at the time of leaving me he had on a dark blue jacket and trousers.—All persons, at their peril, are cautioned against harboring him—and I will not pay any debts contracted by him. The above reward, but no expences, will be paid on delivering the said apprentice to me in this place.

Andrew Bartle.

Alexandria, Columbia, March 17. } eo3t

NEW FERRY.

I wish to inform the public, that Mr. *Elisha Janney* has authorised me to keep the Potomac Bridge Ferry and receive ferriages until the bridge is passable. Every exertion will be used to accommodate customers—I will also accommodate travellers with plenty of good liquors and provisions at my grocery store near the bridge, in the City, and will be obliged to those who may favor me with their custom.

Wm. C. Newton.

March 20. eotf

N. B. For the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies, a Hack may be had at any time by applying to the subscriber, in Prince street, Alexandria. W. C. N.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit. *November Term*, 1808.

Camillus Griffith *complainant*, AGAINST Hannah Griffith, Lewellin Calwell Griffith, Eliza Thompson, Sarah Winslow Griffith and Calvin Griffith, children of David Griffith, deceased; and Eliza Griffith, widow, & Eliza Griffith, Emily Griffith Frederick Lewellin Griffith, and Lucy Griffith, children of David Griffith, junior, deceased. *defendants*, } *In Chancery*

The said defendants, Emily Griffith, Frederick Griffith, Lucy Griffith, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewelin Griffith, Elizabeth Thompson and Calvin Griffith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m